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(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTIGENIC PROTEIN ENCODING DNA ENDOWED WITH ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT (57) Abstract Provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA molecules encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells, in order to induce an anti-tumor Ag-specific immune response, in association with suitable excipients and adjuvants.		

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PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTIGENIC
PROTEIN ENCODING DNA ENDOWED WITH ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT.

Field of the invention

5 The invention relates to a pool of DNA plasmid constructs
containing the sequences of human MUC-1 encoding fragments and
to a pool of DNA plasmids in which the fragments themselves are
preceded by the sequence encoding a protein consisting of human
ubiquitin fused to a bacterial LacI fragment. The invention
10 further relates to their use in the preparation of
pharmaceutical compositions for use as DNA anti-tumor vaccines.

Background art

 The invention provides an anti-tumor therapy based on the
induction or activation of the immune response able to bring
15 about tumor rejection. The validity of such an idea is
demonstrated from the first clinical results; for example,
patients treated with a viral vaccine containing the
Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) encoding sequences demonstrated
immune system activation against this antigen (Tsang KY et al.
20 J. Natl. Cancer. Inst. 87: 982, 1995).

 The activation of an immune anti-tumor response is
achievable through four different approaches:

 a) *Ex vivo* engineering of patient tumor cells in order to
make them more immunogenic and suitable as a vaccine;

25 b) *Ex vivo* engineering of patient immune cells in order to
pre-activate an *in vitro* immune response.

 c) Inoculation of naked or liposome capsulated or viral
particle integrated (retrovirus, vaccinia virus, adenovirus,
etc.) DNA encoding tumor associated antigens;

30 d) Treatment with recombinant or synthetic soluble tumor
antigens conjugated or mixed with adjuvants.

 The first two approaches consist of the engineering of
every single patient cell and are limited in that they are
necessarily patient-specific, while the latter two are aimed to

obtain products comparable to a traditional drug.

The new vaccination methods reflect the development of new technologies. The recent indications coming from the experimentation on DNA naked vaccines that induce either a persistent antibody or a cell immune response, make the traditional protein subunit vaccines constituted of certain specific peptides, inducing a lymphocyte population, obsolete. Intramuscularly or intradermically injected proteins, encoded by naked DNA, induce a cytotoxic-specific response as well as a helper response. This powerful combination is extremely effective but the underling mechanism is not completely clarified yet. Muscle cells express class I MHC antigens at low levels only, and do not apparently express class II antigens or co-stimulatory molecules. Consequently, transfected muscle cells are unlikely to play an important role in the onset of the immune response per se. Recent data show that Antigen Presenting Cells (APC), such as macrophages or dendritic cells, play a fundamental role in capturing the myocyte released antigen and in the subsequent processing and presenting of the respective peptides in the context of the class I and II molecules, thus inducing a CD8+ cell activation with cytotoxic activity as well as activation of the CD4+ cells co-operating with B lymphocytes in eliciting the antibody response (Corr M et al *J. Exp. Med.* 184:1555, 1996) (Tighe, H. et al. *Immunology Today* 19:89, 1998).

Furthermore, the use of cytokines is known to improve the therapeutic effect deriving from immunization with DNA. Cytokines can be administered in the form of exogenous proteins as reported in Irvine et al., *J. Immunol.* 156: 238, 1996. An alternative approach is represented by the contemporaneous inoculation of both the tumor antigen or the desired cytokine encoding plasmids, thus allowing the cytokine to be produced in situ (Kim JJ et al. *Immunol* 158: 816, 1997).

The active immunization approach of the present invention is based on the use of DNA vectors as vaccines against the MUC-1

human antigen or Polymorphic Epithelial Mucin (PEM), overexpressed in tumor cells. MUC-1 is an epithelial luminal surface glycoprotein (Patton S. et al. *BBA* 1241:407, 1995). In the cell transformation process this glycoprotein loses the apical localization and its expression level rises dramatically. The protein function consists of protecting the luminal surfaces, for example in the mammary gland, ovary, endometrium, colon, stomach, pancreas, bladder, kidney, etc. A glycosylation defect is reported that makes tumor cell associated MUC-1 antigenically different from normal cell associated MUC-1. This phenomenon causes tumor MUC-1 to expose the antigen epitopes that are normally masked by the sugar moieties in the normal cell expressed MUC-1. This characteristic makes tumor MUC-1 particularly interesting in an induction of a tumor specific antibody response (Apostolopoulos V. et al. *Crit. Rev. Immunol.* 14:293, 1994).

As an objective, the vaccination is aimed at inducing immune responses against tumor cells expressing MUC1 at high levels, preserving at the same time the low expressing normal epithelia. The DNA vaccination relies upon the entrance of a gene or portions thereof inside the body cells followed by transcription and translation of the inserted sequence and thus the intracellular synthesis of the corresponding polypeptide. An important advantage of this system is that the neo-synthesized protein is naturally processed inside the cell and the produced peptides are associated with the Major Histocompatibility Complex class I molecules (MHC-I). The MHC/peptide complexes are therefore naturally exported to the cell surface where they can be recognized by the immune system CD8+ cytotoxic cells. Only the polypeptides synthesized inside the cell are then processed and presented in association with the MHC class I molecules, thus making it the only mechanism to stimulate, a specific cytotoxic response. Vaccination systems based on protein or peptide administration are usually more effective in stimulating

the antibody immune response which, to date, has been shown to be ineffective in rejecting tumor cells. Current gene therapy techniques rely upon DNA packaging in recombinant viral vectors (retrovirus and adenovirus). The naked DNA administration is much more advantageous in terms of effectiveness and safety compared to viral vector therapies (Kumar V and Sercarz E. *Nature Med.* 2: 857, 1996; McDonnell WM et al., *New England J. of Med.* 334: 42, 1996). In fact naked DNA is unable either to duplicate or integrate in the host tissue DNA and does not induce the immune response to viral proteins.

The use of the ubiquitin to enhance the neo-synthesized protein processing and thus cytotoxic lymphocyte induction was recently reported (Rodriguez F. et al., *J. Virology* 71: 8497, 1997). The use of ubiquitin in order to generate proteins with an N-terminal amino acid, making them unstable and thus prone to enhanced degradation, had been previously reported (Bechmair A. et al., *SCIENCE* 234: 179, 1986). The higher instability of these proteins was subsequently related to enhanced intracellular processing and presentation of model proteins by MHC-1 (Grant E P et al., *J. Immunol.* 155: 3750, 1995) (Wu Y and Kipps T.J., *J. Immunol.* 159: 6037, 1997).

The use of single constructs containing partial antigen encoding DNA fragments (influenza virus nucleoprotein), having a higher antigenic presentation efficiency compared to the analogues with the whole antigenic sequence, in DNA vaccination was reported (Anton L. C. et al., *J. Immunol.* 158: 2535, 1997). Furthermore the processing of intracellular proteins and presentation of the respective peptides by MHC class I proteins in physiologic conditions, underlie the mechanism of immunological surveillance. For a given protein and a specific MHC context, there are peptide fragments termed dominants (i. e. prevailing on subdominants or cryptics), which are unable to generate any immune response because they are recognized as "self". It has now been outlined, according to an aspect of the

present invention, that an approach aimed at supporting the non-dominant epitope presentation by the administration of a mix of antigen protein fragments is able to elicit a surprising cytotoxic immune response.

5 Description of the invention

It has now been found that DNA molecules, encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells, can be conveniently used to induce an antigen-specific anti-tumor immune response.

10 The invention relates particularly to a pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA encoding Mucin (MUC-1) protein fragments.

The DNA used in the present invention can be plasmid or viral DNA, preferably plasmid DNA obtained employing the pMRS30 expression vector described in fig. 13.

15 The compositions according to the invention contain preferably at least two DNA fragments of the Mucin (MUC-1) or of another protein overexpressed in tumor cells.

The compositions according to the invention contain preferably at least four fragments, each ranging from 200 to about 700 nucleotides, each sequence being juxtaposed and possibly partially overlapping, from about 50 to about 150 nucleotides, at the 3' and/or 5' end of the adjacent one.

20 The DNA fragments according to the invention can be possibly preceded at the 5' end by a ubiquitin encoding DNA sequence and possibly also by a LacI portion of Escherichia coli.

25 The invention relates also to new DNA fragments and to the use of Mucin-1 fragments defined above in the medicine and anti-tumor vaccine preparation.

30 Description of the figures

Fig. 1

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS166 expression

vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by the two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 136-339 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 2

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS169 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 205-720 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 3

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS168 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 631-1275 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 4

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS167 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the

amino acids encoded by the 1222-1497 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 5

5 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS175 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The
10 encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 136-1497 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 6

15 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) termed UBILacI. The encoded polypeptide includes the Ubiquitin sequence fused to a partial sequence of the bacterial protein beta-galactosidase, as described in Chau V. et al. Science 243: 1576, 1989.

Fig. 7

20 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the expression vector pMRS30 to give the pMRS171 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581
25 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The coded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 8

30 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS174 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL

sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 9

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS173 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 10

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS172 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 11

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS176 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence named UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and

TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

5 **Fig. 12**

Electrophoretic analysis on 1% agarose gel in 1X TBE. mRNA extracted from CHO, CD34+ dendritic cells and dendritic cells from PBMC, respectively, transfected with pMRS169, and subjected to RT-PCR reaction either with (lanes 4, 8, 12) or without (lanes 5, 9, 13) Reverse Transcriptase. Molecular weight DNA marker (lane 1); internal negative controls (lanes 2, 6); internal positive controls (lanes 3, 7, 10, 11); positive control from Promega kit (lane 14).

Fig. 13

15 Nucleotide sequence of the pMRS30 expression vector. The 1-2862 region corresponds to the AccI (location 504) - BamHI (location 3369) region of the pSV2CAT vector (EMBL M77788); the 2863-3721 region includes the human cytomegalovirus promoter (human cytomegalovirus major immediate-early gene enhancer); the 3722-4905 region includes several cloning sites, including XbaI (location 3727), and the processing signal of the rabbit beta-globin gene.

Detailed description of the invention

25 A DNA plasmid pool encoding, in eukaryotic cells, fragments of the MUC-1 human protein antigen was prepared. Constructs are based on the mammalian expression vector termed pMRS30, described in figure 13 and previously claimed in the Patent Application WO95/11982, and contain partial sequences of the MUC-1 cDNAs reported in the EMBL database with accession number J05581. MUC-1 encoding DNA was fragmented so that each fragment represents a discrete portion, partially overlapping to the adjacent ones. Administration of a mix of such plasmids can cause different plasmids to transfect different APC cells at the administration site. Therefore such cells produce and process

30

discrete portions of the MUC-1 protein giving the related peptides. In those conditions, the occurring subdominant and cryptic peptides can also be presented in association with class I MHC molecules thus generating a cytotoxic immune response.

5 The present invention thus relates to the use of a group of four constructs (Figures 1 to 4) containing MUC-1 cDNA partial fragments in admixture containing at least two of them and a group of four constructs (Figures 7 to 10) containing MUC-1 cDNA partial fragment preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion (Figure 6) used separately or in admixture containing at least two of them.

10 The present invention relates also to the use of the construct (Figure 5) containing the almost complete sequence of the MUC-1 cDNA and the construct (Figure 11) containing the almost complete sequence of the MUC-1 cDNA preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion.

15 The mixture of the four constructs containing the partial fragments of the MUC-1 cDNA and the mixture of the four constructs containing the partial fragments of the MUC-1 cDNA preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence, containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion, represents a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

20 Constructs according to the present invention can be used in the anti-tumor therapy of patient affected with tumors characterized by high MUC-1 expression.

25 Constructs described in the present invention were obtained as follows.

30 In the case of the first series of constructs, the fragments of the MUC-1 DNA were obtained by RT-PCR from BT20 cell line or by DNA partial chemical synthesis. Such fragments were then cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector and verified by sequencing.

In the case of the second series of constructs, the fragments were obtained from the first series of constructs by a PCR re-amplification. These fragments were then fused to the DNA encoding the Ubiquitin (obtained by RT-PCR from MCF7 cell line mRNA) and a partial lacI sequence (obtained by PCR from the commercial vector pGEX). DNA sequences thus obtained were then cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector and verified by sequencing. For the intended therapeutic or prophylactic uses, fragments or constructs according to the invention are suitably formulated, using carriers and methods previously employed in naked DNA vaccines, as described for example in The Immunologist, 1994, 2:1; WO 90/11092, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 1986, 83, 9551; US 5580859; Immunology today 19 (1998), 89-97; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90 (1993), 11478-11482; Nat. Med. 3 (1997), 526-532; Vaccine 12 (1994), 1495-1498; DNA Cell. Biol. 12 (1993), 777-783. The dosages will be determined on the basis of clinical and pharmacological-toxicological trials. Generally speaking, they will be comprised between 0.005 µg/kg and 5 µg/kg of the fragment mix. The composition of the invention can also contain a cytokine or a cytokine encoding plasmid.

The invention will be further illustrated by means of the following examples.

Example 1. Plasmid pMRS166 construction.

BT20 tumor cells (ATCC HTB-19) were cultured in Eagles MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Ten million cells were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and mRNA extracted.

An aliquot of this RNA was subjected to RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction) reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V11 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGC 3)

V4 (5 GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCAACCTGAAGCTGGTTCGGTGGC 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI, was cloned into the pMRS30 expression

vector, containing the human cytomegalovirus promoter and the beta-globin polyadenylation signal as claimed in the Patent WO9511982. The resulting pMRS166 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 1.

Example 2. Plasmid pMRS169 construction.

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was amplified by RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V12 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGGTGTCCCAGCTCTACTGACAAGAATGC 3)

V15 (5 GGCGGTGGAGCCCGGGGCTGGCTTGT 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes SmaI and XbaI, was fused, by the SmaI restriction site, to a DNA fragment entirely synthetically constructed, and including a sequence partially corresponding to the nucleotides 457-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. The whole fragment was thus cloned in the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS169 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence partially corresponding to the nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 2.

Example 3. Plasmid pMRS168 construction.

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was amplified by RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V13 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGC 3)

V8 (5 GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCACAAGGCAATGAGATAGACAATGGCC 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS168 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the

nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 3.

Example 4. Plasmid pMRS167 construction.

5 An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was subjected to RT-PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V14 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCCG 3)

V10 (5 GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCACAAGTTGGCAGAAGTGGCTGC 3)

10 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS167 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop
15 codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 4.

Example 5. Plasmid pMRS175 construction.

pMRS166, 169, 168, 167 plasmids were subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following nucleotide pairs:

20 V11 (see example 1)

V18 (5 AACCTGAAGCTGGTTCCGTGGC 3) for pMRS166

V19 (5 GTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGC 3)

V20 (5 GCTGGGAATTGAGAATGGAGTGCTCTTGC 3) for pMRS169

V21 (5 GGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGACACAACGGC 3)

25 V22 (5 CAAGGCAATGAGATAGACAATGGCC 3) for pMRS168

V23 (5 CTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCG 3)

V10 (see example 4) for pMRS167

The four DNA fragments obtained in the respective PCR reactions were mixed in equimolar amounts and PCR reacted in the
30 presence of the V11 and V10 oligonucleotides.

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the XbaI restriction enzyme, was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS175 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence partially corresponding to

the nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 5.

Example 6. Plasmid pMRS171 construction.

5 MCF7 tumor cells (ATCC HTB-22) were cultured in Eagles MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Ten million cells were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and mRNA extracted.

An aliquot of this RNA was subjected to RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

10 UBIup (5GATCTCTAGAATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGT 3)

UBIdown

(5TCACCAGCGAGACGGGCAACAGCCATGCACCACTACCGTGCCTCCACCTCTGAGACGGAGC
ACCAGG 3)

The reaction produces a DNA fragment termed fragment 1.

15 DNA from pGEX11T (Pharmacia) was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

LacIup (5CCTCCGTCTCAGAGGTGGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCC
GTCTCGCTGGTGAAAAG 3)

LacIdown (5GATCGGATCCTCGGGAAACCTGTCGTGCCAGCTGC 3)

20 This reaction gives a DNA fragment termed fragment 2.

The 1 and 2 DNA fragments, obtained in the respective PCR reactions, were mixed in equimolar amounts and subjected to PCR reaction in presence of the UBIup and LacIdown oligonucleotides.

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the
25 restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was cloned into the pUC18 commercial plasmid. The resulting pMRS156 vector contains a DNA fragment including the sequence encoding the ubiquitin fused to the sequence encoding a bacterial beta-galactosidase portion. This fragment, termed UBILacI, is reported in fig. 6.

30 Plasmid pMRS166 DNA was subjected to a PCR reaction in presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V3 (5GATCGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGC 3)

V4 (see Example 1)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the

restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS171 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 136-339 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 7.

Example 7. Plasmid pMRS174 construction.

Plasmid pMRS169 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V5 (5GATCGGATCCCGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGC 3)

V6 (5GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCAGCTGGGAATTGAGAATGGAGTGCTCTTGC 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS174 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 205-720 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 8.

Example 8. Plasmid pMRS173 construction.

Plasmid pMRS168 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V7 (5GATCGGATCCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGCTGCACAACGGC 3)

V8 (see example 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS173 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 631-1275 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence

J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 9.

Example 9. Plasmid pMRS172 construction.

Plasmid pMRS167 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V9 (5 GATCGGATCCCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCCG 3)

V10 (see example 4)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS172 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 1222-1497 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 10.

Example 10. Plasmid pMRS176 construction.

Plasmid pMRS167 DNA was subjected PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V3 (see example 6)

V10 (see example 4)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS176 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 136-1497 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 11.

Example 11. Eukaryotic cell transfection and testing for transcription.

CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovary) cells were cultured in alpha MEM supplemented with ribonucleotides and deoxyribonucleotides

at transfection time.

Dendritic cells were obtained from CD34+ hemopoietic precursors cultured in IMDM without serum, supplemented with GM-CSF, IL4, SCF, Flt3 and TNFalpha. After 7 days the obtained cell population was transfected.

Dendritic cells were obtained from monocytes isolated from PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cells), cultured in RPMI supplemented with FCS, GM-CSF, and IL-4. After 7 days the obtained cell population was transfected.

In each case, about one million cells were transfected with one of the plasmids reported in examples 1 to 10. Transfection was carried out using 3 µg of plasmid DNA and 4 µl of DMRIE (Gibco) by lipofection.

After 24 hours cells were harvested, washed with PBS and lysed in order to extract the mRNA.

A mRNA aliquot was subjected to RT-PCR reaction in the presence of the oligonucleotide pair specific for the transfected DNA plasmid.

This experiment was carried out for each plasmid reported in the examples 1 to 10, using the following oligonucleotide pairs: V11/V4 for pMRS166, V12/V6 for pMRS169, V13/V8 for pMRS168, V4/V10 for pMRS167, V4/V10 for pMRS175, UBIup/V4 for pMRS171, UBIup/V6 for pMRS174, UBIup/V8 for pMRS173, UBIup/V10 for pMRS172, V14/V10 for pMRS176.

As a representative example, figure 12 reports the electrophoretic analysis of the DNA fragments obtained by RT-PCR from the mRNA of the three cell populations, transfected with the pMRS169 plasmid. In this case the oligonucleotide pair V12/V6 was used.

Example 12. In vivo study results.

In the in vivo studies, the mixtures of the four fragments and the pMRS30 plasmid (vector without insert and thus used as a negative control) were used. In order to test the occurred immunization, an ELISA test was used to show the human mucin

specific antigens.

The *in vivo* studies were conducted using human MUC1 transgenic C57BL mice. As a consequence in these animals the MUC1 protein represents a self-protein. The employed vaccination schedule consists of 3 intradermic (dorsal portion, 50 micrograms DNA for each side) administrations (at days 0, 14, 28) of 100 micrograms plasmid DNA. At day 14 after the last administration, the animals were sacrificed and sera were tested for anti-human mucin antibodies.

The assayed fragment mixes, object of the present invention, stimulated a good immune response in the treated animals.

On the other hand, vaccination experiments with a 60-aminoacid peptide corresponding to the 20 aminoacids reported in fig. 2, from location 86 to location 105, repeated three times (this peptide is termed 3XTR), were also carried out.

The two vaccinations differ in the type of the elicited antibody response. The antibody titer results much more higher in the vaccination with 3XTR. Furthermore the noticed IgG subtypes are in favor of an essentially humoral (antibody) response in the case of vaccination with 3XTR, and of a cellular response (cytotoxic) in the case of vaccination with DNA. For anti-tumor therapy, a principally cytotoxic immune response is preferable. Because the experiments were carried out on transgenic mice, in whom the human mucin is "self", we can foresee a similar response in humans. This response could justify the use, as DNA vaccines, of the compounds of the present invention in the treatment of MUC1 overexpressing human tumors.

CLAIMS

1. Pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA molecules, encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in
5 tumor cells in order to induce an antitumor Ag-specific immune response, in combination with suitable excipients and adjuvants.
2. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the overexpressed protein is MUC-1.
3. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 2
10 containing at least two DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
4. Composition according to claim 3 containing at least three DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
- 15 5. Composition according to claim 4 containing at least four DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
6. Composition according to claims 3, 4 or 5 wherein the DNA sequences comprise about 200 to about 700 nucleotides, each
20 sequence being contiguous and possibly partially overlapping, from about 50 to about 150 nucleotides at the 3' and/or 5' end, to the adjacent one.
7. Pharmaceutical composition according to any claim from 2 to 6 wherein the used mixture consists of, at least, two plasmid DNA
25 molecules, each containing a DNA fragment selected from those whose sequences are described in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
8. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7 wherein the used mixture consists of the pool of plasmid DNA molecules, where each molecule contains a DNA fragment selected from those
30 whose sequences are described in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
9. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein a plasmid DNA molecule containing the sequence described in figure 5 is used.
10. Pharmaceutical composition according to claims 7, 8, or 9

wherein the used plasmid DNA molecules derive from the fusion of the pMRS30 expression vector in Fig. 13 to each sequence described in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

11. Pharmaceutical composition according to claims 2 to 6
5 wherein the used sequences, corresponding to single fragments of the protein, are preceded in the 5' termini by the sequence described in Fig. 6 encoding the ubiquitin and a LacI portion from Escherichia Coli.

12. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the
10 mixture consists of one or more sequences deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector, described in Fig. 13, to a DNA sequence selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.

13. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the
15 mixture consists of the totality of the sequences deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector to a DNA sequence selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.

14. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the
mixture consists of a sequence deriving from joining the pMRS30
20 expression vector to the sequence described in figure 11.

15. Pharmaceutical composition according to any preceding claims, further containing a cytokine or a cytokine encoding plasmid.

16. A plasmid DNA molecule consisting of the pMRS30 expression
25 vector joined to a DNA sequence, encoding a MUC-1 protein fragment and whose sequence is selected from the group of those described in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

17. A DNA molecule encoding a protein MUC-1 fragment preceded in its 5' terminus by the sequence described in Fig. 6.

18. A DNA molecule according to claim 17 selected from those
30 described in figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

19. A plasmid DNA molecule obtained by joining the pMRS expression vector to a DNA molecule selected from those of claim 17 or 18.

20. Use of DNA molecules of claims 16-19 in the preparation of a composition with anti-tumor effect.

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Figure 1

```
1  ATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGAGAAAAG
1▶ Met Thr Gl ySer Gl yHi sAl aSer Ser Thr ProGl yGl yGl uLys
46  GAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAG
16▶ Gl uThr Ser Al aThr Gl nArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser Thr Gl u
91  AAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGC
31▶ LysAsnAl aVal Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val LeuSer Ser Hi sSer
136  CCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCTG
46▶ ProGl ySer Gl ySer Ser Thr Thr Gl nGl yGl nAspVal Thr Leu
181  GCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTGATAA
61▶ Al aProAl aThr Gl uProAl aSer Gl y.....
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Figure 2

1 ATGGTGCCCGAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGC
1▶ Met Val Pro Ser Ser Thr Glu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Met Thr Ser
46 AGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGCCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACT
16▶ Ser Val Leu Ser Ser His Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Thr
91 CAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCA
31▶ Glu Gly Glu Asp Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Ala Thr Glu Pro Ala Ser
136 GGTTTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGACAGGATGTACCTCGGTCCCAGTC
46▶ Gly Ser Ala Ala Thr Trp Gly Glu Asp Val Thr Ser Val Pro Val
181 ACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCCACCACCCCGCCAGCCCACGATGTC
61▶ Thr Arg Pro Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr Thr Pro Pro Ala His Asp Val
226 ACCTCAGCCCCGACAACAAGCCAGCCCCGGAAGTACTGCTCCA
76▶ Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Asn Lys Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro
271 CCAGCACACGGTGTACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGCCGGCCCCA
91▶ Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro
316 GGTAGTACCGCCCCCTCCTGCCCCATGGTGTACATCTGCCCCGGAC
106▶ Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp
361 AACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTT
121▶ Asn Arg Pro Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Val His Asn Val
406 ACTAGTGCTCAGGCTCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTG
136▶ Thr Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Thr Leu Val
451 CACAACGGCACCTCTGCGCGCGACCACAACCCAGCGAGCAAG
151▶ His Asn Gly Thr Ser Ala Arg Ala Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Ser Lys
496 AGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCCAGCTGATAA
166▶ Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Ile Pro Ser

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Figure 3

1 ATGGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCTGCCAGG
1▶ Met GlySer AlaSer Thr LeuVal HisAsnGlyThr Ser AlaArg
46 GCTACCACAACCCAGCCAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCC
16▶ AlaThr Thr Thr ProAlaSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer IlePro
91 AGCCACCACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCTTGCCAGCCATAGCACC
31▶ Ser HisHisSer AspThr ProThr Thr LeuAlaSer HisSer Thr
136 AAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCTCCTCTC
46▶ LysThrAspAlaSer Ser Thr HisHisSer Thr ValProProLeu
181 ACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACTGGGGTC
61▶ Thr Ser SerAsnHisSer Thr Ser ProGlnLeuSer Thr GlyVal
226 TCTTTCTTTTCTCTGTCTTTTTCACATTTCAAACCTCCAGTTTAAT
76▶ Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHis IleSerAsnLeuGlnPheAsn
271 TCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAGCTGCAG
91▶ Ser Ser LeuGluAspProSer Thr AspTyrTyrGlnGluLeuGln
316 AGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAAGGGGGT
106▶ ArgAspIleSer GluMet PheLeuGlnIleTyrLysGlnGlyGly
361 TTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCTGTGGTG
121▶ PheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnIleLysPheArgProGlySer ValVal
406 GTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAATGTCCAC
136▶ ValGlnLeuThr LeuAlaPheArgGluGlyThr IleAsnValHis
451 GACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAAACGGAAGCAGCCTCT
151▶ AspValGluThr GlnPheAsnGlnTyrLysThr GluAlaAlaSer
496 CGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGATGTGCCA
166▶ ArgTyrAsnLeuThr IleSerAspVal Ser ValSerAspValPro
541 TTTCCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGCTGGGGC
181▶ PheProPheSer AlaGlnSer GlyAlaGlyValProGlyTrpGly
586 ATCGCGCTGCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTGGCCATT
196▶ IleAlaLeuLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeuAlaIle
631 GTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGTGATAA
211▶ ValTyrLeuIleAlaLeu.....

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Figure 4

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1  ATGCTGGTGGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTGGCCATTGTCTAT
1▶MetLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeuAlaIleValTyr
46  CTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCTCAGTGCCGCCGAAAGAACTACGGG
16▶LeuIleAlaLeuAlaValCysGlnCysArgArgLysAsnTyrGly
91  CAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGGATACCTACCATCCTATGAGC
31▶GlnLeuAspIlePheProAlaArgAspThrTyrHisProMetSer
136 GAGTACCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCGCTATGTGCCCCCTAGC
46▶GluTyrProThrTyrHisThrHisGlyArgTyrValProProSer
181 AGTACCGATCGTAGCCCCTATGAGAAGGTTTCTGCAGGTAATGGT
61▶SerThrAspArgSerProTyrGluLysValSerAlaGlyAsnGly
226 CGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCCACTTCT
76▶GlySerSerLeuSerTyrThrAsnProAlaValAlaAlaThrSer
271 GCCAACTTGTGATAA
91▶AlaAsnLeu.....
```

Figure 5

1 ATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGAGAAAAG
1▶ Met Thr GlySer GlyHisAlaSer Ser Thr ProGlyGlyGlyLys
46 GAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCAGCTCTACTGAG
16▶ GluThr Ser AlaThr GluArgSer Ser ValProSer Ser Thr Glu
91 AAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGC
31▶ LysAsnAlaVal SerMet Thr Ser Ser ValLeuSer Ser HisSer
136 CCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTG
46▶ ProGlySer GlySer Ser Thr Thr GluGlyGluAspVal Thr Leu
181 GCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGA
61▶ AlaProAlaThr GluProAlaSer GlySer AlaAlaThr TrpGly
226 CAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCC
76▶ GluAspVal Thr Ser ValProVal Thr ArgProAlaLeuGlySer
271 ACCACCCCGCCAGCCACGATGTCACTCAGCCCCGGACAACAAG
91▶ Thr Thr ProProAlaHisAspVal Thr Ser AlaProAspAsnLys
316 CCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACCGCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTACCTCG
106▶ ProAlaProGlySer Thr AlaProProAlaHisGlyVal Thr Ser
361 GCTCCGGATACCAGGCGGGCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCCTCTGCC
121▶ AlaProAspThr ArgProAlaProGlySer Thr AlaProProAla
406 CATGGTGTACATCTGCCCCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGT
136▶ HisGlyVal Thr Ser AlaProAspAsnArgProAlaLeuGlySer
451 ACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCT
151▶ Thr AlaProProVal HisAsnVal Thr Ser AlaSer GlySer Ala
496 AGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCTGCCGCGC
166▶ Ser GlySer AlaSer Thr LeuVal HisAsnGlyThr Ser AlaArg
541 GCGACCACAACCCAGCGAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCC
181▶ AlaThr Thr Thr ProAlaSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer IlePro
586 AGCCACCACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCTTGCCAGCCATAGCACC
196▶ Ser HisHisSerAspThr ProThr Thr LeuAlaSer HisSer Thr
631 AAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCTCCTCTC
211▶ LysThrAspAlaSer Ser Thr HisHisSer Thr ValProProLeu
676 ACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACTGGGGTC
226▶ Thr Ser SerAsnHisSer Thr Ser ProGluLeuSer Thr GlyVal
721 TCTTCTTTTTCCTGTCTTTTCACATTTCAAACCTCCAGTTTAAT
241▶ Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHisIleSerAsnLeuGluPheAsn
766 TCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAGCTGCAG
256▶ Ser Ser LeuGluAspProSer ThrAspTyrTyrGluGluLeuGlu
811 AGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAAGGGGGT
271▶ ArgAspIleSer GluMet PheLeuGluIleTyrLysGluGlyGly
856 TTTCTGGGCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCTGTGGTG
286▶ PheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnIleLysPheArgProGlySer ValVal

(Continued)

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Figure 5 (continued)

901 GTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAATGTCCAC
301▶ Val Gl nLeuThr LeuAl aPheArgGl uGl yThr l l eAsnVal Hi s
946 GACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAAACGGAAGCAGCCTCT
316▶ AspVal Gl uThr Gl nPheAsnGl nTyrLysThr Gl uAl aAl aSer
991 CGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGATGTGCCA
331▶ ArgTyrAsnLeuThr l l eSerAspVal Ser Val SerAspVal Pro
1036 TTTCCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGCTGGGGC
346▶ PheProPheSer Al aGl nSer Gl yAl aGl yVal ProGl yTrpGl y
1081 ATCGCGCTGCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTGGCCATT
361▶ l l eAl aLeuLeuVal LeuVal CysVal LeuVal Al aLeuAl a l l e
1126 GTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCCCGAAAGAAC
376▶ Val TyrLeu l l eAl aLeuAl aVal CysGl nCysArgArgLysAsn
1171 TACGGGCAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGATACCTACCATCCT
391▶ TyrGl yGl nLeuAsp l l ePheProAl aArgAspThr TyrHi sPro
1216 ATGAGCGAGTACCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCGCTATGTGCCC
406▶ Met Ser Gl uTyrProThr TyrHi sThr Hi sGl yA rgTyrVal Pro
1261 CCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCCCTATGAGAAGGTTTCTGCAGGT
421▶ ProSer Ser ThrAspArgSer ProTyrGl uLysVal Ser Al aGl y
1306 AATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCC
436▶ AsnGl yGl ySer Ser LeuSer TyrThrAsnProAl aVal Al aAl a
1351 ACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
451▶ Thr Ser Al aAsnLeu•••••

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Figure 6

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
1▶Met Gl n l l ePheVal LysThr LeuThr GlyLysThr l l eThr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16▶Gl uVal Gl uProSerAspThr l l eGl uAsnVal LysAlaLysl l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31▶Gl nAspLysGl uGly l l eProProAspGl nGl nArgLeu l l ePhe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC
46▶AlaGlyLysGl nLeuGl uAspGlyA rgThr LeuSerAspTyrAsn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61▶l l eGl nLysGl uSer Thr LeuHi sLeuVal LeuArgLeuArgGly
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76▶GlyA rgHi sGlySer GlyAlaTrpLeuLeuProVal Ser LeuVal
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91▶LysArgLysThr Thr LeuAlaProAsnThr Gl nThr AlaSer Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCAATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC
106▶A rgAlaLeuAlaAspSer LeuMet Gl nLeuAlaArgGl nVal Ser
361 CGAGGATCC
121▶A rgGlySer

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Figure 7

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
1▶ Met Gl n I l e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gly Lys Thr I l e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCAATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16▶ Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr I l e Gl u Asn Val Lys Al a Lys I l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31▶ Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gly I l e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu I l e Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC
46▶ Al a Gly Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gl y A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61▶ I l e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu Hi s Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gly
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCAATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76▶ Gly A rg Hi s Gl y Ser Gl y Al a Trp Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91▶ Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Al a Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Al a Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACCAGGTTTCC
106▶ A rg Al a Leu Al a Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Al a Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGA
121▶ A rg Gly Ser Thr Gly Ser Gl y Hi s Al a Ser Ser Thr Pro Gly Gly
406 GAAAAGGAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCT
136▶ Gl u Lys Gl u Thr Ser Al a Thr Gl n Arg Ser Ser Val Pro Ser Ser
451 ACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGC
151▶ Thr Gl u Lys Asn Al a Val Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
496 CACAGCCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTC
166▶ Hi s Ser Pro Gly Ser Gl y Ser Ser Thr Thr Gl n Gly Gl n Asp Val
541 ACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTGATAA
181▶ Thr Leu Al a Pro Al a Thr Gl u Pro Al a Ser Gl y * * * * *

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Figure 8

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
1▶ Met Gl n I l e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gly Lys Thr I l e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16▶ Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr I l e Gl u Asn Val Lys Ala Lys I l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31▶ Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gly I l e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu I l e Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC
46▶ Ala Gly Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gly A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61▶ I l e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu His Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gly
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76▶ Gly A rg His Gly Ser Gly Ala Trp Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91▶ Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Ala Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Ala Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCAGCAGAGGTTTCC
106▶ Arg Ala Leu Ala Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Ala Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATG
121▶ Arg Gly Ser Val Pro Ser Ser Thr Gl u Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Met
406 ACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGCCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCC
136▶ Thr Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Ser His Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser
451 ACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCA
151▶ Thr Thr Gl n Gl y Gl n Asp Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gl u Pro
496 GCTTCAGGTTTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGACAGGATGTACCTCGGTC
166▶ Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Thr Trp Gly Gl n Asp Val Thr Ser Val
541 CCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCCACCACCCCGCCAGCCAC
181▶ Pro Val Thr Arg Pro Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr Thr Pro Pro Ala His
586 GATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGACAACAAGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACT
196▶ Asp Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Asn Lys Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr
631 GCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGCCG
211▶ Ala Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro
676 GCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCCTCCTGCCCATGGTGTACATCTGCC
226▶ Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala
721 CCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACAC
241▶ Pro Asp Asn Arg Pro Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Val His
766 AACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACT
256▶ Asn Val Thr Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Thr
811 CTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCTGCGCGCGGACCACAACCCAGCG
271▶ Leu Val His Asn Gly Thr Ser Ala Arg Ala Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala
856 AGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCACAGCTGATAA
286▶ Ser Lys Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser I l e Pro Ser

Figure 9

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
1▶ Met Gl n l l e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gly Lys Thr l l e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16▶ Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr l l e Gl u Asn Val Lys Ala Lys l l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31▶ Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gly l l e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu l l e Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC
46▶ Al a Gl y Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gly A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61▶ l l e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu Hi s Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gly
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76▶ Gly A rg Hi s Gl y Ser Gl y Al a T rp Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91▶ Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Al a Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Al a Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCAATTAATGCAGCTGGCAGCAGAGTTTCC
106▶ Arg Al a Leu Al a Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Al a Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCT
121▶ Arg Gl y Ser Gl y Ser Al a Ser Thr Leu Val Hi s Asn Gl y Thr Ser
406 GCCAGGGCTACCACAACCCAGCCAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCA
136▶ Al a Arg Al a Thr Thr Thr Pro Al a Ser Lys Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser
451 ATTCACGACCACCTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCTTGCCAGCCAT
151▶ l l e Pro Ser Hi s Hi s Ser Asp Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Al a Ser Hi s
496 AGCACCAAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCT
166▶ Ser Thr Lys Thr Asp Al a Ser Ser Thr Hi s Hi s Ser Thr Val Pro
541 CCTCTCACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACT
181▶ Pro Leu Thr Ser Ser Asn Hi s Ser Thr Ser Pro Gl n Leu Ser Thr
586 GGGGTCTCTTCTTTTTCTGTCTTTTCACATTTCAACCTCCAG
196▶ Gly Val Ser Phe Phe Phe Leu Ser Phe Hi s l l e Ser Asn Leu Gl n
631 TTTAATTCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAG
211▶ Phe Asn Ser Ser Leu Gl u Asp Pro Ser Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Gl n Gl u
676 CTGCAGAGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTGCAGATTATATAACAA
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721 GGGGTTTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCT
241▶ Gly Gly Phe Leu Gl y Leu Ser Asn l l e Lys Phe Arg Pro Gly Ser
766 GTGGTGGTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAAT
256▶ Val Val Val Gl n Leu Thr Leu Al a Phe Arg Gl u Gl y Thr l l e Asn
811 GTCCACGACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAACGGAAGCA
271▶ Val Hi s Asp Val Gl u Thr Gl n Phe Asn Gl n Tyr Lys Thr Gl u Al a
856 GCCTCTCGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGAT
286▶ Al a Ser Arg Tyr Asn Leu Thr l l e Ser Asp Val Ser Val Ser Asp
901 GTGCCATTTCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGC
301▶ Val Pro Phe Pro Phe Ser Al a Gl n Ser Gl y Al a Gly Val Pro Gly
946 TGGGCATCGCGCTGCTGGTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTG
316▶ Trp Gly l l e Al a Leu Leu Val Leu Val Cys Val Leu Val Al a Leu
991 GCCATTGTCTATCTCATTGCCCTGTGATAA
331▶ Al a l l e Val Tyr Leu l l e Al a Leu.....

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Figure 10

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
1▶ Met Gl n l l e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gl y Lys Thr l l e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16▶ Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr l l e Gl u Asn Val Lys Ala Lys l l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31▶ Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gl y l l e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu l l e Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC
46▶ Ala Gl y Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gl y A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61▶ l l e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu Hi s Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gl y
226 GCGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76▶ Gl y A rg Hi s Gl y Ser Gl y Ala Trp Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91▶ Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Ala Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Ala Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCAGCAGAGTTTCC
106▶ A rg Ala Leu Ala Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Ala Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTGGCCATT
121▶ A rg Gl y Ser Leu Val Leu Val Cys Val Leu Val Ala Leu Ala l l e
406 GTCTATCTCATTCGCTTGGCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCGCCGAAAGAAC
136▶ Val Tyr Leu l l e Ala Leu Ala Val Cys Gl n Cys Arg Arg Lys Asn
451 TACGGGCAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGGATACCTACCATCCT
151▶ Tyr Gl y Gl n Leu Asp l l e Phe Pro Ala Arg Asp Thr Tyr Hi s Pro
496 ATGAGCGAGTACCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCGCTATGTGCCC
166▶ Met Ser Gl u Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Hi s Thr Hi s Gl y A rg Tyr Val Pro
541 CCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCCTATGAGAAGGTTTCTGCAGGT
181▶ Pro Ser Ser Thr Asp Arg Ser Pro Tyr Gl u Lys Val Ser Ala Gl y
586 AATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCC
196▶ Asn Gl y Gl y Ser Ser Leu Ser Tyr Thr Asn Pro Ala Val Ala Ala
631 ACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
211▶ Thr Ser Ala Asn Leu • • • • •

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Figure 11

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
1▶ Met Gl n l l e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gly Lys Thr l l e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16▶ Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr l l e Gl u Asn Val Lys Ala Lys l l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31▶ Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gly l l e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu l l e Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC
46▶ Ala Gly Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gly A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61▶ l l e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu Hi s Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gly
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76▶ Gly A rg Hi s Gly Ser Gly Ala T rp Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91▶ Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Ala Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Ala Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCAATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC
106▶ Arg Ala Leu Ala Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Ala Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGA
121▶ Arg Gly Ser Thr Gly Ser Gly Hi s Ala Ser Ser Thr Pro Gly Gly
406 GAAAAGGAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCT
136▶ Gl u Lys Gl u Thr Ser Ala Thr Gl n Arg Ser Ser Val Pro Ser Ser
451 ACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGC
151▶ Thr Gl u Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
496 CACAGCCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTC
166▶ Hi s Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Thr Gl n Gly Gl n Asp Val
541 ACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTTCAGCTGCCACC
181▶ Thr Leu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gl u Pro Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Thr
586 TGGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTG
196▶ T rp Gly Gl n Asp Val Thr Ser Val Pro Val Thr Arg Pro Ala Leu
631 GGCTCCACCACCCCGCCAGCCACGATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGGAC
211▶ Gly Ser Thr Thr Pro Pro Ala Hi s Asp Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp
676 AACAAAGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACCGCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGT
226▶ Asn Lys Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala Hi s Gly Val
721 ACCTCGGCTCCGATACCAGGCCGGCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCT
241▶ Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro
766 CCTGCCCATGGTGTACATCTGCCCCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTG
256▶ Pro Ala Hi s Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Asn Arg Pro Ala Leu
811 GG TAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGC
271▶ Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Val Hi s Asn Val Thr Ser Ala Ser Gly
856 TCTGCTAGCGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCAACGGCACCTCT
286▶ Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Ala Ser Thr Leu Val Hi s Asn Gly Thr Ser

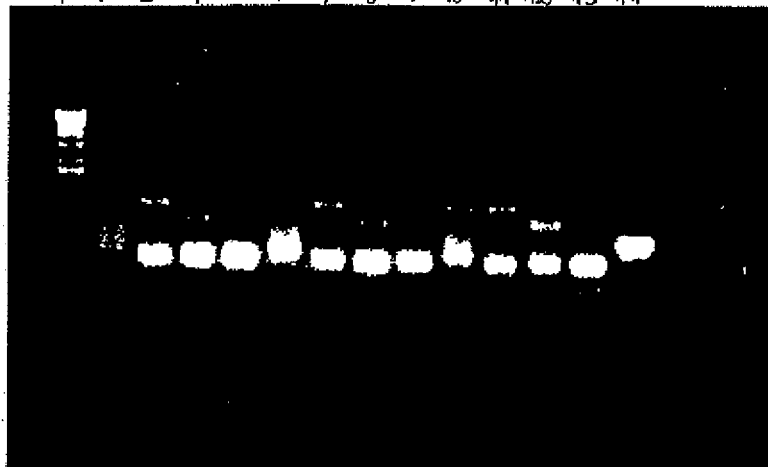
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Figure 11 (continued)

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946 ATCCCAGCCACCACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCCTGCCAGCCAT
316▶IleProSerHisHisSerAspThrProThrThrLeuAlaSerHis
991 AGCACCAAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCT
331▶SerThrLysThrAspAlaSerSerThrHisHisSerThrValPro
1036 CCTCTCACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACT
346▶ProLeuThrSerSerAsnHisSerThrSerProGlnLeuSerThr
1081 GGGGTCTCTTTCTTTTCTGTCTTTTCACATTTCAAACCTCCAG
361▶GlyValSerPhePhePheLeuSerPheHisIleSerAsnLeuGln
1126 TTTAATTCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAG
376▶PheAsnSerSerLeuGluAspProSerThrAspTyrTyrGlnGlu
1171 CTGCAGAGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAA
391▶LeuGlnArgAspIleSerGluMetPheLeuGlnIleTyrLysGln
1216 GGGGGTTTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCT
406▶GlyGlyPheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnIleLysPheArgProGlySer
1261 GTGGTGGTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAAT
421▶ValValValGlnLeuThrLeuAlaPheArgGluGlyThrIleAsn
1306 GTCCACGACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAACCGGAAGCA
436▶ValHisAspValGluThrGlnPheAsnGlnTyrLysThrGluAla
1351 GCCTCTCGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGAT
451▶AlaSerArgTyrAsnLeuThrIleSerAspValSerValSerAsp
1396 GTGCCATTTCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGC
466▶ValProPheProPheSerAlaGlnSerGlyAlaGlyValProGly
1441 TGGGGCATCGCGCTGCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTG
481▶TrpGlyIleAlaLeuLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeu
1486 GCCATTGTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCTCAGTGCCGCGA
496▶AlaIleValTyrLeuIleAlaLeuAlaValCysGlnCysArgArg
1531 AAGAACTACGGGCAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGGATACCTAC
511▶LysAsnTyrGlyGlnLeuAspIlePheProAlaArgAspThrTyr
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526▶HisProMetSerGluTyrProThrTyrHisThrHisGlyArgTyr
1621 GTGCCCCCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCCCTATGAGAAGGTTTCT
541▶ValProProSerSerThrAspArgSerProTyrGluLysValSer
1666 GCAGGTAATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTG
556▶AlaGlyAsnGlyGlySerSerLeuSerTyrThrAsnProAlaVal
1711 GCAGCCACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
571▶AlaAlaThrSerAlaAsnLeu.....

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14



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Figure 13

1 CCAGGAAGCTCCTCTGTGTCTCTGATAAACCTAACCTCCTCTACTTGAGA
51 GGACATTCCAATCATAGGCTGCCCATCCACCTCTGTGTCTCTCTGTAA
101 TTAGGTCACCTTAACAAAAAGGAAATTGGGTAGGGGTTTTTCACAGACCGC
151 TTTCTAAGGGTAATTTTAAAAATATCTGGGAAGTCCCTTCCACTGCTGTGT
201 TCCAGAAGTGTGGTAAACAGCCCACAAATGTCAACAGCAGAAACATACA
251 AGCTGTGAGCTTTGCACAAGGGCCCAACACCTGCTCATCAAGAAGCACT
301 GTGGTTGCTGTGTTAGTAATGTGCAAAACAGGAGGCACATTTTCCCCACC
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501 TTGAGCAGGATATTTGGTCCGTAGTTTGCTAACACACCCTGCAGCTCCA
551 AAGGTTCCCCACCAACAGCAAAAAAATGAAAATTTGACCCTTGAATGGGT
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651 CATAGCAGTTACCCCAATAACCTCAGTTTTTAACAGTAACAGCTTCCACA
701 TCAAAATATTTCCACAGGTTAAGTCCTCATTTAAATTAGGCAAAGGAATT
751 CTTGAAGACGAAAGGGCTCGTGATACGCCATTTTTATAGGTTAATGTC
801 ATGATAATAATGGTTTCTTAGACGTCAGGTGGCACTTTTCGGGGAATGT
851 GCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTTATTTTCTAAATACATTCAAAATATGTATC
901 CGCTCATGAGACAATAACCTGATAAATGCTTCAATAATATTGAAAAAGG
951 AAGAGTATGAGTATTCAACATTTCCGTGTCGCCCTTATCCCTTTTTTGC
1001 GGCATTTTGCTTCCTGTTTTTGTCTACCCAGAAACGCTGGTGAAAGTAA

Figure 13

2151 TAGTTAGGCCACCACTTCAAGAACTCTGTAGCACCGCCTACATACCTGCG
2201 TCTGCTAATCCTGTTACCACTGGCTGCTGCCAGTGGCGATAAGTCGTGTC
2251 TTACCGGGTTGGACTCAAGACGATAGTTACCGGATAAGGCGCAGCGGTGCG
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2401 CCGAAGGGAGAAAGGCGGACAGGTATCCGGTAAGCGGCAGGGTCGGAACA
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3001 ATGTTGACATTGATTATTGACTAGTTATTAATAGTAATCAATTACGGGGT
3051 CATTAGTTCATAGCCCATATATGGAGTTCCGCGTTACATAACTTACGGTA
3101 AATGGCCCGCCTGGCTGACCGCCCAACGACCCCGCCCATTGACGTCAAT
3151 AATGACGTATGTTCCCATAGTAACGCCAATAGGGACTTTCATTGACGTC
3201 AATGGGTGGAGTATTACGGTAAGTGGCCACTTGGCAGTACATCAAGTG
3251 TATCATATGCCAAGTACGCCCCCTATTGACGTCAATGACGGTAAATGGCC

(Continued)

Figure 13 (Continued)

3301 CGCCTGGCATTATGCCAGTACATGACCTTATGGGACTTTCCTACTTGGC
3351 AGTACATCTACGTATTAGTCATCGCTATTACCATGCTGATGCGGTTTGG
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3601 CCGTCAGATCGCCTGGAGACGCCATCCACGCTGTTTGGACCTCCATAGAA
3651 GACACCGGGACCGATCCAGCCTCCGCGGCCGGGAACGGTGCATTGGAACG
3701 CGGATTCGCCGTGCCAAGAAAGCTTGTCTAGAACCCGGGAGAGCTCCGA
3751 GAACTTCAGGGTGAGTTTGGGGACCCCTTGATTGTTCTTTCTTTTCGCTA
3801 TTGTAAAATTTCATGTTATATGGAGGGGGCAAAGTTTTTCAGGGTGTTGTT
3851 AGAATGGGAAGATGTCCCTTGTATCACCATGGACCCTCATGATAATTTG
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3951 TTTCATTTTCTGTAACTTTTTCGTTAACTTTAGCTTGCATTTGTAACGA
4001 ATTTTAAATTCACCTTTTGTATTGTCAGATTGTAAGTACTTTCTCTA
4051 ATCACTTTTTTTTCAAGGCAATCAGGGTATATTATATTGTACTTCAGCAC
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4251 TGTTTGAGATGAGGATAAAATACTCTGAGTCCAAACCGGGCCCTCTGCT
4301 AACCATGTTTCATGCCTTCTTCTTTTCTACAGCTCCTGGGCAACGTGCT
4351 GGTGTTGTGCTGTCTCATCATTTTGGCAAAGAATTCATCCTCAGGTGC
4401 AGGCTGCCTATCAGAAGGTGGTGGCTGGTGTGGCCAATGCCCTGGCTCAC

(Continued)

Figure 13 (Continued)

1051 AAGATGCTGAAGATCAGTTGGGTGCACGAGTGGTTACATCGAACTGGAT
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1201 TTGACCGCGGGCAAGAGCAACTCGGTGCGCCGATACACTATTCTCAGAAT
1251 GACTTGGTTGAGTACTCACCAGTCACAGAAAAGCATCTTACGGATGGCAT
1301 GACAGTAAGAGAATTATGCAGTGCTGCCATAACCATGAGTGATAACACTG
1351 CGGCCAACTTACTTCTGACAACGATCGGAGGACCGAAGGAGCTAACCGCT
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1451 GGAGCTGAATGAAGCCATACCAAACGACGAGCGTGACACCACGATGCCTG
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1551 CTAGCTTCCCGGCAACAATTAATAGACTGGATGGAGGGCGATAAAGTTGC
1601 AGGACCACTTCTGCGCTCGGCCCTTCCGGCTGGCTGGTTATTGCTGATA
1651 AATCTGGAGCCGGTGAGCGTGGGTCTCGCGGTATCATTGCAGCACTGGGG
1701 CCAGATGGTAAGCCCTCCCGTATCGTAGTTATCTACACGACGGGGAGTCA
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1801 TGATTAAGCATTGGTAACTGTCAGACCAAGTTTACTCATATATACTTTAG
1851 ATTGATTTAAACTTCATTTTTAATTTAAAAGGATCTAGGTGAAGATCCT
1901 TTTTGATAATCTCATGACCAAATCCCTTAACGTGAGTTTTCGTTCCACT
1951 GAGCGTCAGACCCCGTAGAAAAGATCAAAGGATCTTCTTGAGATCCTTTT
2001 TTTCTGCGGTAATCTGCTGCTTGCAAAACAAAAAACCCCGCTACCAGC
2051 GGTGGTTTGTGTCGGATCAAGAGCTACCAACTCTTTTTCCGAAGGTAA
2101 CTGGCTTCAGCAGAGCGCAGATACCAAATACTGTCCTTCTAGGTAGCCG

(Continued)

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Figure 13 (Continued)

4451 AAATACCACTGAGATCTTTTCCCTCTGCCAAAAATTATGGGACATCAT
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4751 AAAAGCCTTGACTTGAGGTTAGATTTTTTTTATATTTTGTTTTGGTTAT
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<210> 7

<211> 579

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 7

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<210> 8

<211> 891

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 8

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<210> 9

<211> 1020

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 9

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<210> 10

<211> 651

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 10

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cctagcagta ccgatcgtag cccctatgag aagggtttct caggtaatgg tggcagcagc 600
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<210> 11

<211> 1737

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 11

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<210> 12

<211> 4905

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 12

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4905

<210> 13

<211> 31

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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31

<210> 14

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 14

gatctctaga aagcttatca acctgaagct ggttccgtgg c

41

<210> 15

<211> 36

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 15

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36

<210> 16

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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49

<210> 17

<211> 40

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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40

<210> 18

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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45

<210> 19

<211> 38

<212> DNA

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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38

<210> 20

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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oligonucleotide

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41

<210> 21

<211> 34

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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34

<210> 22

<211> 39

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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39

<210> 23

<211> 43

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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<400> 23

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43

<210> 24

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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<400> 24

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41

<210> 25

<211> 26

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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26

<210> 26

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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22

<210> 27

<211> 26

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic

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gtgccagct ctactgagaa gaatgc

26

<210> 28

<211> 29

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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gctgggaatt gagaatggag tgetcttgc

29

<210> 29

<211> 30

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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ggctcagctt ctactctggt gcacaacggc

30

<210> 30

<211> 25

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 30

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25

<210> 31

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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27

<210> 32

<211> 40

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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40

<210> 33

<211> 68

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

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<210> 34

<211> 66

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 34

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gaaaag

66

<210> 35

<211> 35

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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35